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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

ENCOURAGED by my friends, and grateful for your favours last year, when you placed me within five votes of the fortunate candidate, I take the liberty of again offering myself as County Commissioner.

MATTHEW HALE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24th, 1799.

eot8O.

For *LIVERPOOL.*

The British letter-of-marque ship,

THE LONDON,

Samuel Roper, commander,

Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 six-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, she is intended to sail as soon as possible——For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

august 15 §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicant and Gibralter

308 PIPES BRANDY,

27 pipes
34 hogsheads
32 quarter casks } strong bodied RED WINE
15 butts
60 quarter casks } SHERRY
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine
290 kegs Raisins
450 boxes do.
94 jars do.

FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who also offer for sale,

THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast.

august 13 m w & f tf

FOR SALE.

TO GRAZIERS.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of General David Forman, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

THAT very valuable FARM and PLANTATION, lying on the Long Marsh in Queen Anne's county, state of Maryland, containing about five hundred acres, about fifteen miles from Chester town, six from Church hill, and twelve from the head of Chester.

This property is an object of very great speculation, particularly to any person in the grazing line, and in fact to any person wishing to vest their money in lands. There is a very large proportion of said farm laid down in timothy, and will cut grass sufficient, I doubt not, to pay a neat profit of 500 dollars a-year. There are also about twenty acres more cleared and fit to lay down in grass; and what renders it more valuable is, that when once the timothy is well set, it will last any person's life time: And what is called the bed of the Marsh, (of which there is a considerable part belonging to this farm) the soil is from four to six feet deep, of a black rich loom, and will average from two and an half to three tons of timothy an acre; and for two years past all the hay which could be spared from the farm, has sold at the stack for five pounds a ton. The arable land is calculated for wheat, rye, Indian corn, and particularly for what is called kite-foot or bright tobacco; it is well timbered, and contains maple swamps, that when cleared, will make meadows equal to any on the farm.

Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises on application to Mr. Stephen Forman, on said farm. The conditions of sale will be, one half the purchase money on the first day of January next, and the remainder on the first day of May following.

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Surviving Executor.

Sept. 17, 1799. 2awt25O.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq.
Chief Justice of the supreme court of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by Joseph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themselves, by John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided sixth part of all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devized by Mary Ludlam to Francis Bullus, who by his last will and testament devised the same tract to William Bowser, and John Turner in trust for Samuel Bullus his son in fee, which said Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the same to his children Francis Bullus, and the same Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Esq. of Springfield aforesaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commissioners, to divide the said tract into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me on the 21st day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, the said Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commissioners to make petition of the said tract of land, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more easy petition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common" passed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789 —Given under my hand the 30th day of August A. D. 1799.

JAMES KINSEY.

sep. 2. d6w.

140 barrels Green COFFEE,
FOR SALE,
By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,
No. 232, *Market Street.*

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

150 qr. chests Hyson Skin TEA, } *of latest*
30 qr. chests Hyson ditto, } *importation.*
10 chests Bohea ditto, }

Sept. 18. dim.

120,000 wt. COFFEE,
Chiefly prime quality, in bags and barrels,
AND
17 hhds. SUGAR,
Just arrived at New Castle,

In the schooner Adventure, Capt. Devereux, from Port Republicain, and for sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

September 17, 1799. d12t.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.
Has for Sale.

Cossaes,
Bassas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at

REDUCED PRICES,

N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country.

may 16 3awtf

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS
HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

TO BE SOLD BY
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.
Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

THE STORES

Of the Subscribers are continued open as usual.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE

70 hogsheads Molasses,
20 bales Surinam Cotton,
20,000 pounds green Coffee,
10 pipes old Port Wine,
100 boxes Claret,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
30 boxes Tumblers, (assorted)
200 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
40 tons Hemp.

Also an extensive variety of Silesia and other German Linens, Checks, &c. all which they will sell at reasonable prices and generous credits.

*** Application by letter or otherwise, will be immediately attended to.

PRATT and KINTZING.

Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1799. mwf.9t

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,

NO. 134, *MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for disposal.

☞ Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Island in Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland; or in case of writing, direct to him at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Wye, *Sept.* 2, 1799. §

TO BE LET.

Until the 15th of November next,

A safe Retreat from Philadelphia,

In a pleasant situation, about three miles from town.

Application left at the Printer's addressed to A. B. will be attended to.

august 22 tf.

SAMUEL POTTER, WM. PAGE,
AND
THOMAS PRICE,

HAVE removed to GERMANTOWN, between the five and six mile stone, where they have for sale, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, a great part of which they have just received by the ship Boyne from London, via New York.

N. B. Letters (Per Post) addressed to them Philadelphia, will be regularly forwarded.

Sept. 3, 1799. d2w&tuthsa tf

ROBERT KID's
COPPER WAREHOUSE,
NO. 201, *MARKET-STREET.*

Late ALEXANDER BILSLAND & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

31 Tons Patent Improved sheathing Copper & Nails, *viz.*
20, 22, 24, 26, & 28 oz. per foot,
1 & 1 1 8 inch Polished & unpolished Sheathing Nails,
80 boxes of Tin.

LIKEWISE ON HAND,

A Large assortment of Raised and Copper bottoms and sheets for Copper-Smiths,
Lead & Block Tin,
And a General assortment of Ironmongery for sale as above.

August 15. w&tf.

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 tawtf

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement.

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,

feb. 14. 3awtf

FOR SALE.

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any within the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Turners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY.

on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Siplei and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

MILLY ANDRE & Co.

HAVE not removed out of town, and they have for sale at their healthy store, No. 88, Market-street corner of south Third street, A general assortment of DRY GOODS,

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia,

19 hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Sept. 23. 3teod

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres —Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

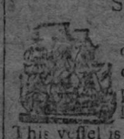
JUST ARRIVED,

From London, in the brig Mercury, Capt. Yardsley, and intended to be landed in a few days, on Walnut-street wharf.

50 Hhds. Draught Porter,
96 Casks Brown Stout, do. in bottles,
40 casks shot, No. 1 to 6, chiefly 3 & 4,
20 Hhds. Superfine Whiting,
10 Casks Green Copperas,
8 Hhds. Ground Lead, viz. Red, White, Spanish Brown and Ground Paints, Black Yellow and Venetian,
4 Casks Glauber Salts.
1 do. each of Crude Antimony, Cream Tartar and Sal Carthatamac,
1 do. Allum com.
20 Half barrels Gun Powder, FF—C &c.

ALSO,

Said BRIGANTINE,



As she came from sea, just coppered in London, with the best quality copper, armed with 12 eighteen pound carronades, and 4 long sixes, small arms, boarding netting, &c This vessel is completely equipped, and in a superior style, burden astove 1700 barrels--Sails remarkably fast. For sale by

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

Sept. 23. d14t

For FREIGHT *or* CHARTER,

The fast sailing Brig
TWO BROTHERS.
ELIJAH STODDART, master;
Now laying at Chesnut Street Wharf.

She is in complete order, and ready to receive a Cargo.

*** For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

October 2, 1799. eod2w.

Notice is hereby given,

To the OWNERS of MEADOW LAND, Within the District of Schuylkill Point,

THAT an Election for Five Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at Benner's Tavern, sign of the Blue Ball, on TUESDAY the 8th of October next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

LAWRENCE SECKEL. *Treasurer.*

September 28, 1799. 12awgt.

To BOTANISTS, GARDENERS *and* FLORISTS.

AND to all other ladies and gentlemen, curious in ornamental, rare exotic or foreign plants and flowers, cultivated in the green house, hot house, or stove, and in the open ground—A large and numerous variety of such rarities is now offered for sale, being the acquirement of many years earnest application, great assiduity, and considerable expence.

The present proprietor having, from the natural growth and successful increase of his plants, as well as from frequent other acquirements and additions to his collection, so far increased it as to render the allotted apartments not sufficiently large and commodious, is induced to make this offer, or sacrifice. After reserving a general and suitable stock, he has to spare a well assorted and great variety of those things, comprising a beautiful collection, sufficient to decorate, furnish, and ornament *a spacious or handsome green-house* AT ONCE. The whole collection, for *that department*, will be sold on very moderate and easy terms; or the proprietor may be induced to divide it into two equal lots; but he does not on any account intend to allow them to be selected or culled out by separately selling single plants or small lots in any thing like a retail way.

The whole is a truly valuable collection, such as is very rarely to be met with for sale on this side the Atlantic—indeed a moiety of them would comprise a very desirable and extensive variety, consisting of many or most of the tropical fruits, and other rare and curious finely ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, with a numerous and abundant assortment of choice bulbous, tuberous, and fibrous rooted flowering and ornamental plants in mixtures; all of good or superior kinds, as may be seen by the catalogue. For which, and for any further necessary information, please to apply to John Cummings, at the Aims-house, Messrs. David and Cuthbert Landrith, gardeners and nursery-men, in in High-street, above Twelfth-street, Philadelphia, Mr. William Booth, in the same line of business, Baltimore, or Mr David Williamson, Greenwich-street, New-York.

N. B. It is now a good time and proper season to build a green-house, and to remove plants.

Sept 24. dtf.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber living at George Town, cross roads in that county and state of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dinsmoore, late of Kent County, merchant, deceased.

All persons having any claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, either to the subscriber or to William Barroll, Esq. her atterney, living in Chester Town Maryland.

All persons indebted to the deceased, either on Bond, Bill, note or account, are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

ISABELLA DINSMOORE, Administratrix
of William Dinsmore deceased
George Town Cross-Roads Kent County.

August 31, 1799. d2m.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes.

FOR SALE BY,
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water street, as above.

july 8 dtf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceased) late of Cecil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the same immediately, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Jun.
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'rx.

Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, Sept. 1, 9799. } 3tawim.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander,

LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of *Johnson & Alexander*, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the laws of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

august 23 §

THIS is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of *SAMUEL HEWETT*, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, *Ad'tr.*

aug. 17. d5w

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st October next,

On the Premises,
In the town of Dover,
Kent County, Delaware State,

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, on the west side of King-street, containing in front about 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story brick dwelling-house, and another brick building, suitable for a store or office, together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

Sept mber 24, 1799. dt21O.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu th fotf

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new frame two Story Houses pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post-Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrats, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to

JOHN McCLELLEN.

Frankford, July 13 eotf

SALE
OF
The Springetsbury Grounds.

ON Thursday the 26th September, at two o'clock P. M. at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, will commence, the sale of the remaining lots of the Springetsbury Estate.

Purchasers paying one fourth of the money down, may have credit for the remainder as follows:

Six months from the day of sale for one fourth,
Nine months from ditto one fourth,
Twelve months from ditto one fourth,

J. CONNELLY, and Co.
Auctioneers. §

HALF A CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an apprentice lad, named *Joseph Barnet*, paper maker by trade, about 20 years of age five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, down look, wore his hair queued, remarkable for being a noted liar, had on when he went away a hat half worn, brown mixture cloth coatee, striped velvet waistcoat, and many other clothes.

Any person that will take the said apprentice up and bring him home shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County,
September 19, 1799. 2aw3w.

ADDRESS
TO THE
FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

WHEN a numerous meeting of our moſt reſpectable fellow citizens aſſigned to us the duty of endeavoring, as a committee, to promote the election of James Roſs, it was far from being the wiſh of any, or the expectation of moſt, of our number, to become involved in the unpleaſant taſk of commenting on the conduct of the oppoſite candidate, or that of his advocates. The ſentiments we entertained on this ſubject have already been expreſſed to you, and we may ſafely challenge the moſt inveterate of our opponents, to point out a ſingle inſtance in which we have deviated from our profeſſions, by making invidious comments on the character or conduct of either; we ſhould have beheld with pleaſure, that, in this at leaſt, we had not been conſidered unworthy of their imitation.

An artful inſinuation will frequently produce more pernicious effects, in the minds of the unwary, than a direct charge, while thoſe by whom it has been made, may conſider its ambiguity a ſufficient ſhelter to their characters, from any imputation of inaccuracy and falſhood. Theſe reflections will naturally ariſe on a candid peruſal of the the ſecond paragraph of an addreſs to the Republicans of Pennſylvania, dated the 7th of Auguſt laſt, and publiſhed under the ſignatures of Meſſrs. Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, A. J. Dallas, Michael Leib William Penroſe, and Tench Coxe, a committee on behalf of Mr. M'Kean, in which it is aſſerted, that "ſome of the preſſes, whether conducted by foreign emiſſaries with a view to influence and controul the operation of our government, or employed by domeſtic agents with a view to encreaſe the emoluments of certain ariſtocratical perſons, who deceive and miſlead the federal party, have teemed with the groſſeſt ſlanders;" the intention of the committee evidently is to impreſs on our minds a belief, that preſſes of the above deſcription, and ſupported for the purpoſes ſtated, exiſt among us, and are uſed and encouraged by the party who ſupport Mr. Roſs, than which nothing is more remote from truth. If there are any preſſes among us conducted by foreign emiſſaries, thoſe from whom the inſinuation originated muſt be more intimately acquainted with their purpoſes and conductors than we can juſtly pretend to be.

The meetings oppoſed to Mr. M'Kean, are charged with having aſſumed to themſelves, the excluſive right of thinking and acting in the politics of our country, and proſcribing as traitors to it all the citizens who differ from them in relation to public men or public meaſures; with reſpect to ourſelves, we utterly deny the truth of the charge, and believe it would be difficult to ſubſtantiate it in a ſingle inſtance; who it is that has been charged as a traitor, and what are the proofs of the charge, are ſo well known that Mr. M'Kean's committee will never make any enquiry into them, whilſt they have any regard for the character and feelings of a very diſtinguiſhed member of their body.

The general unanimity manifeſted in favor of Mr. Roſs by the grand juries in different parts of the State, as it affords the ſtrongeſt evidence of the public ſentiment, could not fail to excite the deepeſt chagrin in his opponents; it is nevertheleſs ſomewhat extraordinary in thoſe who have hitherto contended, that the exerciſe of the rights of the individual ſhould not be ſuſpended or deſtroyed by his functions as a public officer, to mention the conduct of the individuals compoſing the ſeveral grand juries as a ſubject of complaint, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that they are generally men the moſt reſpectable in their ſeveral counties for virtue and underſtanding, and ſelected by the ſheriff—an officer of popular appointment.

We ſubmit to you the candor manifeſted in the general charge of intercepting, treating with inſult, and deſtroying the letters of the committee who ſtyle themſelves republicans, and ſubſtituting others teeming with ſedition, diſreſpect and indecency; we know of no ſuch tranſaction—if ſome ſolitary inſtance of this kind has even occurred, it is not ſurpriſing that even among the friends of the federal government, to whom ſo many of its former oppoſers have recently attached themſelves, ſome unworthy characters may be found.

"That arts of detraction, intrigue and falſhood have been aſſiduouſly practiſed to expoſe the republican candidate to odium, and to bring the republican principle itſelf into diſcredit and contempt with the people," is another of the charges, doubtleſs intended to apply to ſome or all of the ſupporters of Mr. Roſs, as the calumniators, intriguers, &c. and to Mr. M'Kean as the republican candidate. We know of no foundation for any ſuch charge, nor are we acquainted with any juſt ground on which theſe gentlemen diſtinguiſh themſelves, and their candidate, by the excluſive appellation of republicans: We profeſs ourſelves *real* republicans, although we have never arranged ourſelves among the ſupporters of royalty, democracy, or jacobiniſm.

The committee have taken ſome pains to exculpate their candidate from the charge of being a native of Ireland and a member of the catholic church. We believe him to be neither; and, had he been both, ſhould have been far from regarding it as a ſubject of cenſure or reproach: Our excellent conſtitution affords to the natives of every country an opportunity to become citizens, and declares every perſon, otherwiſe qualified, equally eligible to office.

That Mr. M'Kean is a friend to France is a charge to which we cannot refuſe our aſſent. We believe him to be ſo to a degree that, adopted in our public councils, or ſanctioned by the voice of the people, would have a tendency prejudicial, if not ruinous, to the honor, independence and intereſt of our common country; his friends muſt acknowledge, that he was privy to the embarkation of Dr. Logan, on his aſſumed embaſſy to the Directory, and that he furniſhed him with a letter or certificate, calculated to inſure his favorable reception, and which, from the known character and ſtation of the writer, gave ſome color of authority to his inſolent interference in the negotiations of our government.

That Mr. M'Kean is friendly to France, that he defends and juſtifies moſt of her meaſures towards this country, and reprobates thoſe of our own government, is too generally known to admit of controverſy; among his numerous declarations of ſentiments of this kind, made publicly and without reſerve, which might be referred to and eſtabliſhed, we ſhall only lay before the public the following extract of a letter from Chas. Smith, Eſq. of Lancaſter, a gentleman of character and integrity, who, after ſtating the wiſh expreſſed by Mr. M'Kean, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come into this country," goes on in the following words—"Theſe expreſſions did not ſtand alone—his abuſe of the federal government was repeated and violent, ſo as to ſhew a marked diſlike, and decided oppoſition; the great characters who conduct it were branded with the epithet of conſpirators, withing to introduce a monarchy; and his approbation of French meaſures, and their preſent ambitious purſuits, was unequivocal." Few of the citizens of Pennſylvania, are at this time ſo uninformed, or ſo miſled, as to be blind to the projects meditated by France againſt the United States—to the varied and unwearied efforts with which ſhe has proſecuted our ruin—to the violence, perfidy, falſhood and intrigue, by which ſhe has endeavored to accompliſh her infamous ends, and ſink us into diſgrace and miſery. How then can we be willing to receive as our governor, one who has juſtified their meaſures, applauded their conduct and principles, and exalted the bleſſings of their ſyſtem of liberty?

You cannot, Fellow Citizens, be ignorant, that they have made Liberty and Equality the pretences, whilſt plunder and dominion have been their objects; that their philoſophic enthuſiaſm has not been ſatisfied with ſpreading uproar and wretchedneſs over a great portion of the globe, and drenching its ſurface with blood, but that they have attempted to change the moral, as well as the political, ſtate of man; with this view the Chriſtian Sabbath has been aboliſhed,—religious obligations treated with ridicule and contempt, and national rights, alike inconſiſtent with the precepts of natural and revealed religion, have been eſtabliſhed. Dupont, one of the members of the French Convention, has thus expreſſed himſelf—"What! Thrones are overturned! Scepters broken! Kings expire! And yet the Altars of God remain! A ſingle breath of enlightened reaſon will now be ſufficient to make them diſappear. Nature and Reaſon, theſe ought to be the gods of men! Theſe are my gods! For myſelf, I honeſtly avow to the Convention, I am an Atheiſt." Such have been the ſentiments openly promulgated and adopted by the Repreſentatives of the nation to whom Mr. M'Kean has not heſitated to avow his attachment.

Although our county has withdrawn a little from the precipice towards which ſhe was not long ſince ruſhing with wild and inconſiderate ſteps, and our government, ſupported by the riſing ſpirit of the people, has oppoſed a more manly attitude to the inſulting aggreſſions of an implacable foe, we muſt not yet conſider our ſafety to be inſured, or the hour of danger paſt, if men who either are, or are believed to be, attached to France, and oppoſed to the ſyſtem of energy and defence which has hitherto preſerved us from the rapacious graſp of her Directory, ſhould be exalted by the people to places of truſt and power, our danger will be renewed; a nation ever expert in intrigue, boaſting of her diplomatic ſkill, will not fail to avail herſelf of ſo unhoped for an advantage.

We know nothing of the charge, that Mr. M'Kean is deſirous of provoking a war with Great Britain. The anſwer to this ſuppoſed accuſation, if not introduced for the purpoſe, has at leaſt afforded his committe an opportunity of pouring forth their cenſures on the treaty with that nation. They obſerve, "that it has been ſo conſtrued and acted upon as to entail upon this country the payment of two enormous claſſes of debts." and ſpeak of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners—"ſhrinking from the taſk of announcing to the public the extent of Britiſh demands." The committee certainly was not aware that one of the moſt offenſive and exorbitant demands which has been made on that Board is for almoſt half a million of dollars by the Agent of the Penn family, who has accompanied his memorial with a pamphlet under the ſignature of Mr. M'Kean, in which he defends and juſtifies the claim. One of the points of difference in the caſes on which the Commiſſioners have ſeparated is the date of our Independence—the General Agent for the United States contended, that we became a free and independent nation from the fourth day of July, 1776,—the General Agent for the Britiſh Claimants aſſerts, that we were not ſo until the peace of 1783, when we received our independence from the King of Great-Britain.

In the Aurora of February 22, 1798, an opinion is publiſhed with the ſignature of Thomas-M'Kean, agreeing with that now maintained before the Britiſh Commiſſioners.—It expreſſly declares, that the civil war continued until the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. Americans, if this doctrine, corroborated by Mr. M'Kean, is true, you have been miſtaken in obſerving the fourth day of July, 1776, as the birth day of your Independence—you muſt have been (according to Mr. M'Kean's opinion) in a ſtate of civil war, and, of courſe, rebels until King George the third granted you, in the year 1783, the rights of an independent nation. What are we now to ſay of the ſeceſſion of the American Commiſſioners to which which they were driven by exorbitant demands juſtified by Mr. M'Kean's opinion. If he is right great ſums of money will indeed be neceſſary.—Many perſons, hitherto conſidered as deſerters, refugees, and traitors, were in fact (according to Mr. M'Kean's doctrine) loyal ſubjects, and muſt be paid for all they have ſuffered by this miſtake. We pretend not to give any opinion on theſe queſtions, but leave them where the government has placed them—ſatisfied that they will ultimately receive a proper deciſion and that what in juſtice ought to be paid will be paid, and no more; but ſurely Mr. M'Kean's committee ſhould not have told us of the enormity of Britiſh demands.

Mr. M'Kean's committee ſay, that he had been "charged with being a Diſorganizer, a Jacobin; but that in truth there does not exiſt a firmer advocate, a more ſucceſsful ſupporters of law, of public tranquility, of private property and public credit." How far his conduct reſpecting the diſturbance that took place on Sunday the tenth of February laſt, in the yard of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, correſponds with theſe aſſertions of his committee, we ſubmit to the public on the following ſtatement of the part Mr. M'Kean took on that occaſion. Whilſt Robert Wharton, Eſq. Mayor of the city, was engaged in taking the recognizances of J. Cummins and Dr. Reynolds, two of the perſons accuſed as authors of the riot, ſome perſon knocked violently at the door and demanded admiſſion; the conſtables refuſing to open it, Mr. M'Kean called out "I am Chief Juſtice of the ſtate." The Mayor upon hearing that the Chief Juſtice was there ordered the conſtables to open the door and give Mr. M'Kean admittance. No ſooner had he entered than he called out with a loud voice, accompanied by a menacing air, "What is the reaſon, Mr. Mayor, of all this fuſs that you keep the city in uproar with a mob marching theſe gentlemen up one ſtreet and down another, hand-cuffed and tied, for half the day together."

The Mayor attempted to ſtate the nature of their offence—the evidence of their having inſulted the congregation at the Church, and that one of them had preſented a loaded piſtol to the breaſt of one of the Members, that the priſoners had been treated with all poſſible attention and civility—had been neither hand cuffed nor tied, but, in as polite and tender a manner as the nature of the caſe would admit, had been permitted to walk with the peace officers in ſearch of bail; to the Mayor's ſtatement of the manner in which they had been treated Dr. Reynolds candidly aſſented; but Mr. M'Kean would hearken to nothing from the Mayor or Gentlemen preſent, and charged the Members of the Congregation with having committed an aſſault on the priſoners, and ſaid "that they, and not the priſoners, were the aggreſſors, that he would have diſmiſſed the matter in a quarter of an hour, for the priſoners had a right to take up their hats and go about their buſineſs." The Mayor proceeded to take the recognizances and Mr. M'Kean ſoon afterwards left the room apparently in great paſſion.

Many of the ſupporters of Mr. M'Kean are men who profeſs their attachment to an equality of rights and their aphorrence of political diſtinctions founded on wealth or family; it would be well for theſe to conſider, how far the principles advocated by their candidate, and oppoſed by Mr. Roſs, in the Convention that formed the ſtate conſtitution, are conſiſtent with their opinions—In page 72 of the minutes of the body, they will find the following motion made by Mr. M'Kean—"No perſon ſhall be capable of being choſen a Senator who is not ſeized, in fee ſimple, of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or poſſeſſed of real and perſonal eſtate to the value of five hundred pounds;"—In page 162, they will find him (Mr. M'Kean) ſeconding a motion, "That the Governor ſhall be legally ſeized and poſſeſſed of a clear real and perſonal eſtate, within this commonwealth, of the value of four thouſand dollars, ſix months before his election; and in page 171, renewing, at an adjourned meeting, his firſt motion, in which it appears, from the Yeas and Nays, he was oppoſed by Mr. Roſs and ſupported by but eight members of the Convention. Of the merits of theſe ſeveral propoſitions we do not conſider it neceſſary to expreſs our opinion; but when of two candidates for the the firſt office in our government, one is branded with the imputation of ariſtocracy, and the other held up to the people, in the words of his committee, as "a friend of equal rights, under the freeſt of governments," as one who "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow-citizens, but the diſtiction of the good and the bad," it is juſt to meaſure them by ſome public and known ſtandard, eſtabliſhed at a time when it cannot be fairly preſumed that either party had any expectation of becoming a candidate for the office of Governor.

The committee has thought proper to deny, in poſitive terms, Mr. M'Kean's having ever expreſſed a wiſh, "that twenty thouſand United Iriſhmen would come over to the United States, for that, in his opinion, they were the only men who underſtood true liberty." To this we oppoſe the letter of Mr. Smith already recited, and the annexed certificate of Mr. Watts of Carliſle, both men of known character, independence and integrity. If any further proof of the converſation, ſtated by Meſſrs. Smith and Watts, were neceſſary ſeveral other Gentlemen, who were preſent, are ready to corroborate their teſtimony. The inaccuracy of the information on which the committee ground their denial of the charge, and the aſſertion, that Mr. M'Kean "advocates no diſtinction among his fellow citizens, but the diſtinction of the good and the bad," is a fair teſt by which you may judge what weight is due to the other parts of their ſtatement.

Several other charges have been ſtated and replied to by the committee, ſome of them probably unfounded and others of little importance if true; on theſe we deem it ſuperfluous to make a ſingle obſervation—to thoſe who made the charges we cheerfully reſign the taſk of ſupporting them.

We have deemed it unworthy of ourſelves, either as a committee or individually, to make any anonymous attacks on the public or private character of Mr. M'Kean; and it may, perhaps, be conſidered as unneceſſary for us to notice any of the unavowed ſlanders circulated reſpecting Mr. Roſs.—One accuſation, however, has been ſo frequently made, ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, and, if true, is of ſo ſerious a nature, that we cannot forbear to notice it.—Mr. Roſs is charged with being a Deiſt.—Some of us have known him from his outſet in life, and never before heard ſuch a ſuggeſtion. When he was choſen a member of the State Convention, and when he was elected into the Senate of the United States, he was warmly oppoſed—many objections were urged by ſome who had long known him, but this charge was reſerved for the preſent occaſion.—Believing, as from all theſe circumſtances we were juſtified in doing, that there was no foundation for it, we have been happy to be able to refer you to the annexed certificates which we have received from the Rev. John Smith and Meſſrs. A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry, John Cotton, James Brice, James Mitchell, John Mercer, James Alliſon, Craig Ritchie, and Alexander Cunningham, pious and devout men—the former a Miniſter of the Goſpel, and the latter Elders of the different Preſbyterian Congregations in whoſe neighbourhood he has for many years laſt reſided, which will be found to contain a complete refutation of this malicious calumny.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have conſidered the obſervations of the adverſe committee in reply to the charges they ſuggeſt to have been made againſt their candidate; and, in ſo doing, have found it neceſſary to travel into a more perſonal enquiry than was agreeable to us; much of what has been ſaid would have been avoided had not the taſk been impoſed on us by our opponents. To whom the appellation of a defamatory inquiſition, which they have politely beſtowed on us, moſt properly belongs you can determine.—We are now both before you—judge between us.

With reſpect to Mr. Roſs it is almoſt ſuperfluous to remind you of his juſt and uniform principles—his unexceptionable deportment and unqueſtionable qualifications, His manners are ſimple, but his underſtanding is profound—his accompliſhments plain, but his talents brilliant. He is not tainted with the novel philoſophy of France, which alike ſets morality and religion at defiance, but is content with being an upright and conſcientious Chriſtian as his fathers were before him. His uſefulneſs, integrity and capacity, in the important public ſtations to which he has been called, have placed him beyond the reach of injury from the ſhafts of evey and ſlander. He is not, he cannot be, doubted on theſe points. He is yet in the prime and vigor of life, with a mind and conſtitution capable of encountering every difficulty and fatigue to which his office may expoſe him. It is true he is not a reſident of the city—he is, if you pleaſe, a countryman; but, ſurely this can in no degree diſqualify him from being your Governor, or render him leſs valuable and reſpectable.

Fellow Citizens?

We have endeavoured to place before you the two Candidates as they appear to us upon our beſt knowledge and information. We have ſincerely endeavoured "nothing to extenuate or aught ſet down in malice." We are actuated by a pure and unmixed anxiety for the peace and welfare of our country, which has been, and is even now, ſtruggling with an inveterate enemy, who can neither be awed by juſtice or conciliated by humiliation, Let us, therefore, earneſtly unite in this important work—exert all your influence—call into action all your energies to bring it to an happy iſſue; and bear conſtantly in mind, that you are ſtriving in the cauſe of your conſtitution—your country—your religion—yourſelves and your children; in a word—for all that is dear to MAN.

Levi Hollingsworth.
Samuel Morris.
Robert Wharton.
Benjamin R. Morgan.
Henry Pratt.
Michael Kepple.
Zachariah Poulson, jun.
Daniel Smith.
John Wall.
Lawrence Seckel.

Documents referred to in the preceding Addreſs.

Certificate of Mr. Watts.

I DO hereby Certify, That I heard Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, declare, "*That he wished Twenty Thousand United Irishmen would come into this Country, that they were a People who understood true Liberty and the Rights of Man,*" which I am willing to atteſt upon oath, if it ſhould be neceſſary. DAVID WATTS.

August 10, 1799

N. B. A dozen affidavits can be procured to the above fact, if neceſſary.

The Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Washington which accompanied the Certificates alluded to in the preceding Address.

Waſhington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Roſs, have learnt where Mr. Roſs is leſs known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the ſame conſcientious men who ſupported the election of Mr. Jefferſon,) to a report, that Mr. Roſs is a *Deiſt*.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Roſs lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to ſuch elders and other perſons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Roſs during the whole of this time, and as eaſily could be applied to, and they chearfully ſigned the incloſed certificate. It was regretted that the abſence of the Rev. John M'Millan, (who is the miniſter neareſt to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Roſs, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Preſbyterian miniſters in this neighbourhood, who are now ſitting in Preſbytery, more than ſixty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this falſe and malicious report. But it was not tho't prudent for the ſake of this, to ſuffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's poſt: eſpecially as thoſe who have ſigned, are diſtinguiſhed characters, for good ſenſe, honeſty and piety, and reſpectable for their ſtations in ſociety. Mr. Alliſon is judge of this county, Mr. Swearenger, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ritchie are juſtices of the peace, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brice, are county commiſſioners, and the laſt has been a member of aſſembly. Mr. Cunningham is a ſubſtantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a ſubſtantial farmer. Theſe gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be aſſured, that the certificate of any one of them, is ſufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to ſeek numbers was thought to be giving too much reſpect to the ſlander, and a ſelection of a few unqueſtionable characters was thought beſt.

The preſence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonſburgh, a learned and reſpectable Seceder miniſter, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaſter county, enabled us to procure his certificate alſo, and upon this we are content to reſt the character of Mr. Roſs and of ourſelves.

We could with as much eaſe have obtained as poſitive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated againſt Mr. Roſs, and we do pledge ourſelves that they are falſe. But we thought it not of conſequence to do ſo, as they are, we truſt, generally known to be falſe; and as ſuch reports from unprincipled and deſigning men are uſually expected on ſuch occaſions. But there are ſo few means of aſcertaining the credit due to a report of infidelity and a reſpect for religion is of ſuch importance in public ſtations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to diſprove the aſperſion of *deism*.

Leaſt, therefore, this aſperſion ſhould miſlead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Roſs, the committee here requeſt that you will publiſh, if you think proper, theſe documents in the newſpapers or in hand bills, as you think beſt, and in ſuch manner as you think moſt fit. The original of theſe certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

A. ADDISON,
Chairman of the committee of Washington co.

Waſhington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the ſubſcribers, regular members of ſundry Preſbyterian congregations in the county of Waſhington, have heard with ſurpriſe and regret, that among the many ſlanderous reports propagated againſt the reſpectable character of James Roſs, Eſq. of Pittſburgh, who has been propoſed to be choſen governor of Pennſylvania, one is that he is a *Deiſt*.

We truſt that we have a ſincere regard ſo truth and religion, and we feel ourſelves bound by the duties we owe to both, ſo far as our teſtimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obſtruction to the free exerciſe of our votes in favour of Mr. Roſs. God forbid that we ſhould aſſiſt in placing in ſuch an important a ſtation, a man defective in reſpect for religion. And we but obey the dictates of our own conſciences in making the following declaration of what we know of Mr. Roſs, from our own obſervation and indubitable information.

Mr. Roſs was born of reſpectable and pious parents, of the Preſbyterian church in York county in this ſtate, and received from them a religous education. He is well inſtructed in the ſcriptures and the doctrines of chriſtianity as held by our church; and we are perſuaded believes and reſpects them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him. Where he has lived, there has not been any ſtated miniſter, and only occaſional ſupplies for public worſhip. But he has contributed to the ſupport of public worſhip where he lived, and attended it regularly and there is nothing known to us to juſtify the imputation that he is an infidel or deiſt, and we thiuk this imputation falſe and malicious.

In witneſs whereof we have hereto ſet our hands.

A Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joſeph Wherry } Elders of Waſhington Congregation.

John Cotton, James Brice } Elders of Buffalee Congregation.

James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congrega.
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
James Allison } Congregation.
Craig Richie
Alexander Cunningham.

Since I lived in Washington county, I have had opportunity of conversing and being well acquainted with James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, and of knowing his character from serious and respectable persons well acquainted with his opinions and conversation, and I am well persuaded that he is sincerely respectful of the Christian Protestant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deist is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Minister of Associated Congregation Chartiers.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

NUMBER XI.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

A FIFTH address has, since my last number, appeared from the Jacobin Committee, upon which I beg leave to weary the patience of the public, with a few observations:—

1st. They assert, that the federal committee had delayed publishing their address, with a view of circulating misrepresentations which could not be replied to, and that it was sent to different parts of the State before it was published in the city.—This is an absolute falsehood. Mr. Hollingsworth sent it to the editors of several newspapers, as soon as it was printed, and before it was distributed in pamphlets. But wherefore was Mr. M'Kean's committee entitled to the last reply? Wherefore were the federalists to be prevented from detecting their falsehoods upon the spot? It is evident that one of the parties must have had the last answer, and why not the one as well as the other? Might not Mr. Ross's committee as justly complain, that they will have no opportunity of replying to the work upon which I am now commenting? To display the base and contemptible artifices of Mr. Dallas and his colleagues, in their proper colors, it is, however, only necessary to state, that they have printed and distributed an address in various parts of the State, which has never been published in a Philadelphia Gazette, which the most active members of the federal party have had no opportunity of seeing, and which, from beginning to end, is a tissue of the most palpable, calumnious, and abandoned misrepresentations. I obtained a view of this curious production only by chance, it was not suffered to remain in my possession, and therefore I cannot, with sufficient accuracy, enlarge upon it.

2ndly. The jacobin committee affirm, that although Mr. M'Kean knew that Dr. Logan was going to Europe, yet he neither knew to what part of Europe, nor upon what business; and he only furnished the doctor with a certificate under his hand and seal, in his *official capacity*, and according to his *official duty*, that Dr. Logan was a citizen of the United States."

Now Dr. Logan has acknowledged, in an apology for his conduct, signed by himself, and published in the Aurora, that he went to France with the privity of some of the most distinguished characters in America. It is confessed that the chief justice of Pennsylvania (whose *office* certainly grants great distinction) furnished him with a certificate of citizenship, for the purpose of going to Europe. Is it then credible that Mr. M'Kean is not one of the persons to whom Logan alludes? If the pursuits of the envoy were purely agricultural as he has alledged, wherefore was any secresy necessary? If his objects were of a political nature, wherefore should they have been concealed from the *republican* candidate, whose views generally coincided with his own? Were his intentions too criminal to be confided, even to the leaders of his own faction? Were they too dangerous and treasonable even for a Jefferson and M'Kean to sanction?

But how could it have been the official duty of Mr. M'Kean, to grant certificates of citizenship? Is such a duty in any respect judicial? Is it the business of any *State officer* to grant such certificates? The rights exclusively appertains to the officers of the general government; and I challenge the committee, or any of their partizans, to point out any law by which such a duty has been devolved upon the chief justice of Pennsylvania, or a single instance of his having before performed it.

3d. The republican committee declare, that Mr. M'Kean has never approved, directly or indirectly, of the claim of the Penn family, as made under the *British treaty*. Nor has it ever been said that he does so. But in answer to the clamours made by his committee, against the proceedings of the British commissioners, it has been asserted, and with truth, that he has sanctioned the principles whereon that claim is grounded, and has written a pamphlet in support of them. This pamphlet is part of a memorial presented to the Board, by the present attorney in fact, of Messrs. Penn's, and precisely so far as the claim is inadmissible, has Mr. M'Kean endeavored to substantiate a demand, unjust in itself, and injurious to his country. It is perfectly immaterial when the book was written; it corroborates the ideas of the claimant, or he would not have produced it as a proof of the validity and justice of his claim; and this is all that has ever been contended for.

4th. Mr. Dallas and his subalterns deny that the opinion of their candidate, published in 1798, agrees with that of the general British agent, who contends, that the U. States were not independent until the definitive treaty of 1783. Now, Mr. M'Kean, in the opinion alluded to, expressly declares, that "the *civil* war continued till the year 1783;" that "all the inhabitants of the United States were put on the footing of a *ceded island*, by the definitive treaty of 1783;" and, that "*after* the definitive treaty, the national independence was *consummated*." A *civil* war, in its very nature only, exists between the different *branches of the same empire*, not between two *independent nations*. If, as he says, this civil war did not terminate with the declaration of 1776, but continued until 1783, we must have been dependant upon Great Britain till that period, because we did not become Sovereign States until that moment, and of course we remained British subjects until the king of England put us on the footing of a *ceded island*, by signing the definitive treaty, and thereby *consummating* our national independence. The opinion of Judge Chase, mutilated as it is in the quotation of the committee, in no wise corresponds with that of Mr. M'Kean; for the former says only, that the subjects of Great Britain were entitled to become American citizens, on the declaration of independence: While the latter affirms, that the citizens of America were entitled to espouse which party they pleased, until the *definitive treaty*.—The difference between the two opinions constitute precisely the point in dispute, for if the doctrine of the *republican* candidate be true, the tories who espoused the cause of Great Britain after 1776, became *British subjects*, and have, therefore, under the sixth article of the British treaty, a right to recover their confiscated debts and estates.

5th. Mr. M'Kean's committee endeavour to palliate his conduct at the Mayor's, after the disturbance in St. Mary's church yard, by asserting "1st. That the city and its neighbourhood had been much disturbed with the feuds and riots of intemperate party men. 2d. That the streets were crowded with people, and that the report was *officially* made to the chief justice, that the prisoners were paraded hand-cuffed through the city. 3d. That when the facts were understood, he perceived at once that the riot had originated in a party contest, and that the prisoners were not the aggressors. 4th. That they have since been prosecuted, tried, and *acquitted*."

If the city had been before disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men, there was the more reason for making a severe example of the rioters on this occasion, since if they had been suffered "to take up their hats and go away," so dangerous a practice would have become more frequent from impunity.

If the streets were crowded with people, it was no more than has been usual when any offence has been committed of so atrocious a nature, as to rouse the public attention and curiosity. Nor could the report that the prisoners were hand-cuffed, have been *officially* made, unless it was sworn to, since no judge can take official notice of any fact, unless it is proved by the oath of the informer. If any such *official* information, therefore, was given (as it was totally false) the person who gave it was perjured, and if so, the vigilant chief justice ought to have bound him over for prosecution. Consequently, either no such official report was made, or Mr. M'Kean has been guilty of a flagrant breach of his judicial duty, in not binding over the perjured party.

Mr. M'Kean did not take time fairly "to understand the facts," for the moment he entered the Mayor's house, and before he could perceive whether "the prisoners were the aggressors or not," he most violently attacked, and insultingly abused that magistrate, while in the execution of the duties of his office.

If the prisoners have been prosecuted, tried, and acquitted, it was no reason for advising them "to take up their hats and go away, or for not taking their recognizances to appear at court and stand their trial; since we daily see, by the practice of our courts, that sufficient cause exists for prosecution, when sufficient evidence cannot be adduced to bring about conviction.

But admitting all the facts stated by his committee to be true, Mr. M'Kean's conduct was not the less indecent, illegal, and criminal. He possessed no legal authority to controul the mayor in the exercise of his judical functions. If that officer had been oppressive or tyrannical, more legal means than one existed, by which the prisoners could have obtained redress, and Mr. M'Kean is not so ignorant a lawyer, as to be uninformed that he was guilty of a gross contempt of judicial authority, for which he was liable to, and deserved imprisonment, Candour, however, compels me to record one fact, in *palliation* of his behaviour: He was in a state of evident *intoxication*, and Mr. Israel, bail for one of the prisoners, leaned towards the desk at which the mayor was sitting, and said "never mind him Mr. Mayor, he is drunk, go on with taking the recognizances." Yet do we now see this Israel among the most zealous and efficient supporters of Mr. M'Kean's election.

The committee conclude with a declaration "that adhering to their original *defensive* principle, they shall leave the merits and demerits of Mr. Ross to the ordeal of public opinion. And how have they acted upon a *defensive* principle? Did they not in their first address declare that they could discover neither talents nor public virtue in the federal candidate, and that he had endeavoured to advance a system which could be established only on the ruins of the federal commonwealth?" Did they not in their second publication plainly insinuate that he had been guilty of *treason*, by fomenting the western rebellion? Have they not expressly compared Mr. Wharton to the "captain of a banditti, organized for the purposes of *assassination and pillage?*" And has not Mr. Coxe, one of their number, in a paper branded with his own signature, and filled with the most atrocious falsehoods, accused Mr. Ross of prompting to the *murder* of the officers of government, of scattering the firebrands of discord, and fanning the flame of insurrection? If libels as scandalous and malignant as these, constitute *acting upon the defensive*, the public have hitherto totally misunderstood the term. Mr. Dallas may, however, be assured, that the public see through the veil of hypocrisy with which he has endeavoured to conceal his intentions; and that Mr. Ross will be elected in despight of all the "cabals of faction, and the spectres of detraction."

MILO.

Since the above was written, the fourth address to which I alluded, as having been circulated in pamphlets before it appeared in the city, has been published. It bears *date* the 27th of September, and was not published until the 3d of October.

From the "ORACLE OF DAUPHIN."

Extract of a letter from Huntingdon, dated September 19, 1799.

"Mr. Wyeth has been in this town last week, and has said in public, that he has been offered one thousand dollars not to *write* any thing in favour of Ross, and five hundred of it in hand; and said he did not know who would carry the majority in that county."

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

☞ The above was handed me one day last week, by Mr. Stacy Potts, Gen. Hanna and Mr. George Whitehill, who requested an explanation of the same. I observed to them, that this was not an accurate statement of my assertion in Huntingdon; but that I had said, and I do hereby declare, that at the last June Court in Harrisburgh, one individual, offered to take FIVE HUNDRED additional papers of my publication, (which in fact would be 1000 dollars) "*if I would turn a* GOOD REPUBLICAN, *and* PRINT *only on* THAT SIDE," to which, if necessary, I am willing to be qualified to be as near the very words made use of to me, as the best of my recollection will admit.

I do not hesitate to say, that I have both in public and private, in Huntingdon and elsewhere, asserted, that I did not know which of the candidates for Governor would have a majority in Dauphin county; and when I reflected on some of the committee for promoting Mr. M'Kean's election, declining to serve, and others displeased for being nominated, I cannot persuade myself that I committed a crime in either thinking or saying so—at any rate, I know several who exercise their thinking faculties in a similar way.

THE EDITOR.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Grown Persons.	Children
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	2	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	1	0
3d do.	0	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	0	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	1	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	0	0
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Presbyterian,	0	1
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kensington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	7	0
Total	11	1

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease
By order of the Board of Health.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M.

ADMITTED.

Catherine Nugent, from Race street.
Robert Killpatrick, Lombard near 8th street.
Catherine Harris, from Race street.
Paul Sheppart, 2d street near Love lane.

DIED.

Robert Grove, ill 7 days previous to admission.
William Jacks, ill 4 do. do.
Jacob Freed, admitted insensible.
William Shanks.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the *PUBLIC GROUND,
1 Still Born Child, from 5th below South street.
1 Joseph Bowen, 4th street, corner of Callowhill street.
1 Peter Rose, Starling alley.
4 From the Hospital.

7 Total.

Remaining in the Hospital 54, of whom 30 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

THREE deaths were reported at the Health-Office in New-York, for the 24 hours ending Wednesday last at 12 o'clock.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED. Days.
Brig Mary, Dickson, Guernsey 52
Gayosa, Remington, Havanna 24.
Young George, ——, prize to Ganges

Came up from the Fort.

Ship Wm. Penn. Volans, Batavia
Brig Ariel, Griffiths, St. Croix

The brig Lavinia, Cook, from hence, has arrived at Guernsey.

The ship Edward, Wickham, from hence has arrived at the Havanna.

Captain Remington left at the Havanna the following vessels belonging to this port:
Ship Neptune, Hacquin,
Edward, Wickham,
Schr. Success, Johnson,
Zenith, Shurtliff,
Favorite Packet, Maffet,
And several others names unknown.

An embargo had been laid for five days previous to captain Remington's sailing.

New-York, October 3.

Yesterday arrived ship Adventure, Barr, 63 days from Copenhagen.

Spoke Sept. 17, ship President, of New-Bedford, capt. Bennett, from Virginia to Falmouth, out 25 days; the captain very sick.

Sailed from Elsineure in company with 14 sail of Americans, among them.
Ship Penelope, Zett, of New-York.
Joseph, and Atlantic, of do. and
Dispatch, of Philadelphia.
Rising States, Putnam, of Salem.
Aurora, of Richmond.
George, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Neptune, of Providence, and several others not recollected.

BOSTON, September 30.

Yesterday arrived in the outer harbour, ship Rodolph Frederick, capt. Crocker, 48 days from Hamburg. Mr. Thomas Geyer, merchant, of this place, passenger. We were last evening favoured with papers printed in that city, to August 7, but they contain no intelligence of any moment. Capt. Crocker, spoke coming down the Elbe, with the brig Ann, capt. Lord, of this port, bound up. On the Grand Banks, spoke a vessel bound to Baltimore, which sailed from Hamburgh eight days after him—was informed that information had been received there, of an embargo being laid in all the ports of England; on Saturday, spoke brig ——, Williams, from the Havannah, bound to Salem, and saw several vessels standing in—one of them thought to be the Isabella, Jones, from Hamburg.

Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, have considerably fallen in Hamburgh, the markets being overstocked.

The other vessels anchored in the outer harbour yesterday, were, a new ship from the eastward, and one from Russia, name unknown.

IMPORTANT ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Sun of August 9.

We yesterday announced, in part of our impression, the receipt of Paris papers to the 5th inst. If they do not give us reason to believe that any great success has been obtained by the allies, they afford us at least a certainty that our enemies have not gained any. They do indeed say, that they have obtained a small advantage in Switzerland, but all the late accounts agree in representing the two hostile armies in that country as in nearly the same position in the end of last month, in which they have for so long a time been. The head quarters of the Archduke have, it is true, been removed two leages backward, but the army has not followed this movement, and has maintained its position. The troops opposed to each other on the right bank of the Rhine, have in like manner remained nearly inactive. The case has not been the same in Italy, and though we have no authentic account of the operations of the armies in that country, we see that of the allies has been actively employed at its two present objects, the siege of Mantua, and that of Alessandria. The latter place has, it appears, asked to capitulate, but the propositions of the commandant were not accepted, and it was expected that in would surrender before the 20th of July. It is probable though we we shall hear of its surrender before the expiration of a week. The siege of Mantua, at which it appears that more than 30,000 men are employed, has been not less vigorously pushed, although attended with more difficulty. The besiegers took possession on the 12th of another outwork; on the 15th the second parallel was finished, and preparations were made to begin the third; the principal attack is directed against the Fauxburg St. George. If we may believe a letter from Pavia of the 15th, General Moreau had only left a small body of troops in the defiles of the Appennines, and had himself retreated as far back as Albenza. Marshall Suwarrow is said to have gone up the valley of the Bormida, and to have advanced as far as Ormia and Garresio. This movement is a natural consequence of that of General *Moreau*, and if the latter has really taken place, little doubt can be entertained as to the former. In that case the situation of Moreau must be very critical, and the design which Marshal Suwarow is supposed to entertain, of taking possession of the road of the Col du Tende, may be realized.

The French papers confirm all we know, and even give us new details respecting the recapture of the state of Naples and of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, but bring us nothing certain respecting the fate of Macdonald and his army. It is said that one part was at Lucca, another at Pontremoli, and another at Sestri di Levanti. On the other hand, we are assured, that the allies had taken possession of the defiles of Sarmaza. It is evident that one of the two reports must be false; but we are furnished with no dates to enable us to determine which is so. We are in the same situation with respect to a report of the capture by the English of a ship carrying General Macdonald, his Staff, and the Commissary Reinhard, which is contradicted, and, as it appears, with good reason, since subsequent accounts state Reinhard to have arrived at Ville Franche. The Austrians had entered Pistoya, and, what is still more important, Leghorn and Ancona continue to be besieged.

Though the Paris papers are not so satisfactory as we could desire respecting foreign affairs, they are on the other hand very interesting on the affairs of France itself. They indeed take advantage of that degree of Liberty of the Press which the councils have granted them. The journals represent the state of their country to be such, as the most decided enemies to the French can wish it to be. The war, the taxes, and the new tyranny which the Jacobins exercise, have reduced the inhabitants of France to what we should call the extreme degree of misery, if futurity did not appear to be big with still greater evils for them. The wretchedness of the people is only equalled by the distress of the government, which is incapable of supporting itself at the same time against want of money, war, the attack of its internal enemies, and the discontent of all the inhabitants of the Republic. Although even according to the statement of the French papers, the relative situation of the Directory, of the Councils, and of the Jacobin Club, be a real chaos, the view becomes, however, somewhat less obscure. The Councils of Five Hundred continues to support, or to be supported by the Jacobins. That of the Elders opposes them with some firmness, and does, in fact, play the part assigned to it by the Constitution—that of a Moderator. The Directory, divided between Sieyes and Barras on the one hand, and the three Directors on the other, is neutralized by the attachment of the two former to the Council of Elders and of the three others to the Council of Five Hundred; so that the real contest is between the two Councils. That of the Elders, whose constitutional force is merely negative, does not, however, confine itself to rejecting some Decrees of that of the Council of Five Hundred. After having, as has been seen, driven the Jacobins from its vicinity, it took on itself, in the sitting of the 31st, to bridle their violence and their daring publications. The Directory have in consequence been called upon to make communication respecting the execution of the Articles of the Constitution relative to Societies and Associations, contrary to the public order, and to private Societies occupying themselves with the discussions of political questions. We shall see whether the Council of Elders will carry their courage, and their desire of preserving the Constitution and themselves any further. In the mean time, the Jacobins continue to organize their power. The affiliated Clubs of the great cities have again opened their sittings. Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, again tremble under the axe of their ancient oppressors. The Jacobins have renewed their ancient method of procuring denunciations from the Provinces. The administrators of a Department in the South have drawn up an address, in which they accuse Barras and Sieyes of being sold to the coalition, charging the former with having delivered to the allies the fortresses of Piedmont and Italy, and the latter with being the author of a secret convention for giving a King to France, and with having received presents from the King of Prussia for that purpose. Whether or no these Accusations be well founded, there will be found a number of people in France who will believe them, and the throne which one of our English papers has day after day been raising for King Barras, must at present appear to him to exist only in his own columns.

The Debates of the Councils have principally turned on the three objects which at present chiefly interest them—the loan of 100 millions, the measures relative to the war, and the Jacobin Club. The Council of Elders has rejected the mode adopted by that of Five Hundred, as to raising by multiplied assessments of the taxes the loan of an Hundred Millions, which they have decreed. The Council of Five hundred has in consequence presented several other modes, one of which has been definitely adopted; and of which a sketch is to be found among our extracts. In the mean time the government, reduced to such distress from want of money as to be unable to send off the troops to the army which it destines for it, *is said*, after several conferences with Bankers, to have obtained an advance of six millions of livres, [300,000l. sterling.]

NOTICE

TO the owners of unseated lands in the county of Huntingdon, to come forward and pay the taxes assessed and due thereon, within three months from this date, there being one or more years taxes due on the unseated lands in the said county of Huntingdon.

WILLIAM STEEL,
HUGH MORRISON, } Commissioners.
JOHN STEEL,
Huntingdon, Commissioners Office, Sept. 25, 1799.
October 4. d3m.

AN INVOICE OF DRY GOODS
FOR SALE.

Consisting of broad and narrow Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Linens, &c. &c.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, *Peel Hall*, on the Ridge road, two miles from the city.

Sept. 30, 1799. eod2w.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from *HAMBURG*, and NOW LANDING,
At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from *BREMEN*,
And for sale by the subscriber,

353 PACKAGES LINEN,

Consisting of

Bielefeld Linen	Elberfeld Checks
Warendorp do	Checks and Stripes
Rouanes	Harlem Checks
White Platillas	Listadoes
Brown do.	Ticklenburghs
Craes à la Morlaix	Osnaburgs
Dowlas	Halblaken
Bretagnes	Wefer Linnen
Buccadillas	Bag Linen
Quadruples Silefias	Myer Linnen
Bed-ticks	Estopillas
Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

Also for Sale,
400 boxes Claret
40 hhds. do
70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp
5 Casks Brittles
200 pieces Sailduck
7 Bales German Cloth
800 Demijohns
80 Liquor Cases

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN.
No 113 South 3d Stre
aug 14 d1ot af. 2w1ot

WHEREAS
Matthew Mc.Connell, Esq.

BY deed dated the 16th of May, 1799, granted and assigned to the subscribers, 55,018 acres of land on the waters of Sugar creek, in the county of Luzerne and state of Pennsylvania, upon trust, to sell and dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds (after satisfying all such just and legal claims as may be due on said lands) to the payment of such notes as the said Matthew M'Connell has drawn in favor of a certain Joseph Thomas, or that the said Joseph Thomas has drawn in favor of, and are indorsed by the said M. M'Connell, and which are mentioned in the schedule annexed to the deed of trust, aforesaid:—

Provided, That the holders of said notes shall, on or before the 16th day of November next, execute to him a full discharge and acquittance, or render up the said notes, and the balance, if any, to the holders of any of the said notes who shall not have made such discharge or rendered up said notes, as aforesaid, *pro rata*, according to their respective claims and demands.

This public notice is given of the said assignment, that those who are interested may avail themselves of the terms therein contained.

William Buckley,
Thomas M. Willing, } Assignees.
William Davidson,

Philadelphia, 14th Sept. 1799.
1awti6N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

To the Freemen, Electors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ACKNOWLEDGING with thanks, all former favors, I request a continuance of your friendship, by your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election for the Coroner's office, which will add an additional obligation and shall be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and humble servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, *Coroner.*
2aw5t.

This day is published,
By W. YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,

Institutes of Natural Law.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Being the substance of a course of lectures, read in St. John's college, Cambridge.

By T. RUTHERFORTH, D.D. F.R.S.

THE 1st vol. *explains the rights of mankind, considered as individuals*: I. Law in general. II. Rights and obligations. III. Of property. IV. Limitations of property. V. Of our common right to things. VI. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of man. VII. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of the law. VIII. Of prescription. IX. Of the obligations arising from property. X. Of the right which a man has in his own person. XI. Of parental authority. XII. Of promises. XIII. Of contract. XIV. Of oaths. XV. Marriage. XVI. Of the right of defence.—XVII. Of reparation of damages done. XVIII. Of punishment. XIX. Of war. XX. Of slavery.

The 2d vol. *explains the rights and obligations of mankind, considered as members of civil societies.* I. of societies in general. II. of civil society its nature and origin. III. of civil power. IV. of different forms of civil government. V. of the changes produced. VI. of civil laws. VII. of interpretation. VIII. of civil subjection, and civil liberty. IX. of the law of nations. X. of the changes that are made in States and in their civil constitutions.

The merits of this work, so justly extolled by experienced judges, and appreciated by the lovers of science, renders it unnecessary for the editor to publish the numerous and honourable testimony, that might be produced in its favour. It is with much pleasure he informs his customers and the public, that the American edition (not inferior to the British in paper and print) is now offered for sale, in two 8vo. vols. at 4 dollars and 50 cents in *boards*, and five dollars when *neatly bound*. The imported copies of the same size, are sold at 7 and 8 dollars.

W. YOUNG, has for sale, as usual, *Stamps, Stationary, custom house Blanks* of every denomination, *Writing* and *Printing Papers, Blank* & *Printed Books*, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Orders transmitted through the Post-office or otherwise, are immediately executed.

Philadelphia. 12*th Sept.* 3taw2w.

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorised by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.sa.tf)

United States, District of Pennsylvania. } ss.

To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

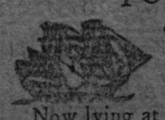
(L.S.) Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court house in NORRISTOWN in the county of *Montgomery* in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognizance or have otherwise to do thereat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's office at Philadelphia,
September 7, 1799 dt11thO.

FOR SALE,



The brig MARY,
Capt. JOHN TARRIS,

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar vessel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been newly sheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.
sep. 3. eotf

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 61-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.

Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.
june 25

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in

New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.
At John Dunwoody's, Market-street, Spread Eagle, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore
At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, May 1. }

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July 1799,

Resolved, That on the first day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a Professor of English and Grammar, who shall receive, for his services, at the rate of £200 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c,

Test, A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforesaid hath just become vacant, by the resignation of a gentleman, whose affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by sea.

It is the duty of the said Professor (to whom is allowed an assistant) to teach the English language grammatically, and to prepare students for a superior school, by teaching them the Latin grammar the Vocabulary, and Cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his scholars at stated hours; and to those students who are not destined for the superior school, are to be taught, at the discretion of their parents, or guardians, Arithmetic, and other branches of science usually taught in English schools—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arithmetic, &c. is considered indispensible in the professor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will submit to an examination, as well as produce satisfactory testimonials of their good morals, and fair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requested to insert in their papers the foregoing resolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

july 22 ¶ 1awtS20

To the Holders of
MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned from viewing the land, surveyed and appropriated to satisfy the land warrants, issued by the secretary at war, to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will spend five months in exploring the different sections. He will take regular notes, descriptive of the soil, situation, and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the subscriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the most advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his service to the holders of land warrants of the above description, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, class them, (as no less quantity than 4000 acres will be registerd at the office of the treasury) have them registered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the the time appointed in February next.

For transacting the business, one tenth part of the land specified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the postage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addressed to the subscriber, at No. 3, Penn-street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH.
Septemer 2 mwstf.

WILLIAM COBBETT
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)
THE

BAVIAD
AND
MÆVIAD.

By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.

To which is prefixed,

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR
By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expence has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America —— This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over *every* other edition, is the *Poetical Epistle*, which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.

☞ Some Copies have been sent on to *Mr. Somerville*, Maiden Lane, *New York*, also to *Mr. Hill, Baltimore*, and to *Mr. Young, Charleston.*

Copies will be sent to *Boston* and other places, as soon as occasions offer.] may 28

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print many more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors —founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June 15*, 1798.

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth*,

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M'Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wain Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Cruikshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
may 20. 1awtf

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no costs or charges will be paid.

N. B, She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.
Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.
august 6 3awtf

The Swift-Sure,

A NEW LINE OF STAGES,
NOW RUNNING BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,
By the short and pleasant road of
Bustleton, Newtown, Scotch-Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE excellence of this road, the populousness of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it so far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Brunswick, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough-Fare from Philadelphia to New York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in winter and summer, has been clearly ascertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *several miles shorter* than the old road, but this is amongst the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is, beyond all comparison, the best. It presents none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country, and a considerable proportion of shade, must always render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.

The Swift Sure starts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREEN TREE*, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth street. It goes through Frankford to Bustleton, where it stops to Breakfast; from Bustleton it goes through Newtown to Penny-town to dinner; from Penny-town through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it stops at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.

From NEW-YORK it starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening. For seats at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee house, to A. Mathieu, corner of Nassau and John streets, to B. Many, no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich street, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, no. 42, Broad street.

Fare for passengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way passengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*

Each passenger is allowed to take on 14lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a passenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.

With respect to packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of stages, they think must meet with general approbation, They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the stage-book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent, and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few persons it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the distribution of the route, the greatest care has bren taken to fix on such places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates. The stages are well equipped furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent sober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ is continually an object of their attention.—They take care also to see that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence is practised upon them; in short, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very best line of stages in America.

The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every passenger has found the road to surpass very far all that has been said of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviour of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns spoken of with the highest satisfaction.

JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown.*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MOREHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millstone.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*
June 22. codtf.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*